

*a basi ad apicem clavi, vitta dilutiore centrali inter apicem clavi et margine antico posita, et nebula ad marginem anticum apicem versus elytri læte aurantiacis; oculis, unguiculis et macula ad basin membranæ nigrescentibus; membrana pallide fusca, ad basin obscuriore, venis late pallide flavescenti-albidis, maculas 5 marginales (4 apicales) et 2 centrales cingentibus; femoribus tibiisque ad apicem flavescitibus; capite obtuse angulariter rotundato-prominulo inter oculos, longiore supra quam ad marginem posticum inter oculos; pronoto semicirculari, dimidio marginis postici æquilongo.*

♂ ♀. Long. 3 m. m.

*Hab.* in editoribus insulæ, ad "Cason's," "High Peak," et "Diana's Peak."

Species venusta, in honorem Dominæ Edith Wollaston, quæ Lepidoptera et Coleoptera insulæ Sanctæ-Helenæ diligentissime collegit, dicata.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1. *Hapa contorta*, p. 466.

2. *Agrame'tra æthiops*, p. 468.

3. *Vernonia wollastoniana*, p. 470.

4. *Salda aberrans*, p. 470.

Fig. 5. *Stonasia undulata*, p. 472.

6. *Nehela vulturina*, p. 473.

7. *Argaterma alticola*, p. 474.

### 3. Further Remarks on *Fuligula nationi*. By P. L. SCLATER.

[Received April 12, 1878.]

(Plate XXXII.)

Professor Nation of Lima, Peru, has now forwarded to me a second specimen of the remarkable new *Fuligula* which Mr. Salvin and I described in the Society's 'Proceedings' last year (1877, p. 522), and dedicated to its discoverer. This is a male, the former example having been a female; but, as will be seen on comparison, there is not a great difference in plumage between the sexes. Prof. Nation says that this bird is rare in the neighbourhood of Lima, but that he has lately ascertained that it is common in the north of Peru, and is found in great numbers on the lakes near the coast in certain months of the year.

The species may now be diagnosed more correctly as follows:—

FULIGULA NATIONI. (Plate XXXII.)

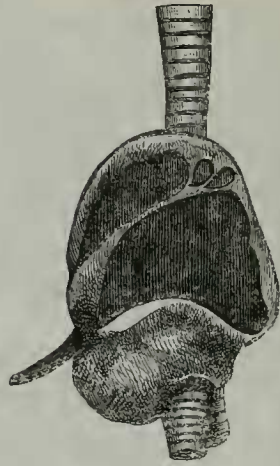
*Fusco-atra fere unicolor, in ventre brunnescentior, hypochondriis et genis in brunneum transeuntibus; secundariorum parte basali, fasciam distinctam alarem constituyente, alba; subalaribus nigris; remigum pagina inferiore obscure cineracea; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 18·0, alæ 8·5, caudæ 2·5, tarsi 1·45, dig. med. cum ungue 2·6, rostri a rictu lin. dir. 2·2. Femina omnino brunnescentior, supra et in ventre tenuissime nigro vermiculata; capitis lateribus in brunnescenti-castaneum trahentibus; et crassitie minore.*

*Hab.* Peruvia occidentalis, prope Lima (*Nation*).

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Trachea of *Fuligula nationi* ♂.

Fig. 1. Front view.

Fig. 2. Dilatation at its lower end, seen from the left side.

This species appears to be a true Fuliguline duck, the only known representative of the group in South America. In colour it is quite different from any other species of the genus known to me, being immediately recognizable by its black dress and the transverse white bar on the wing.

The characteristic Fuliguline white spot between the rami of the mandible is small in the male but quite distinct, larger in the female. The white colour in the secondaries occupies rather more than the basal two thirds, but does not extend onto the outer elongated feathers; it likewise pervades portions of both webs of some of the inmost primaries. The hinder toe has a well-developed lobe, almost as broad as in *F. collaris*.

Prof. Nation has also sent to me the dried trachea of the male specimen, for the preparation of a figure and description of which I am indebted to Prof. Garrod.

"In the trachea," Prof. Garrod remarks, "of this duck, as in the males of the sea-ducks generally, there is a large dilatation at the lower end, on the left side, composed of an osseous framework supporting membranous walls. The outer one of these is traversed by an intervening osseous bar (see fig. 2), which courses backwards and upwards from its anterior inferior angle, and sends two small extra bars to the supero-marginal rim, and so forms a pair of oval fontanelles, before it terminates at the superior and posterior angle of the outer wall.

"The wall of the tracheal box which faces inwards is ossified through nearly its entire extent, a few small membrane-covered fontanelles being found not far from its superior margin. In this respect the species differs from *Fuligula rufina*, in which the wall under consideration is almost entirely membranous, whilst it is almost identical with *F. marila*.

"The outer aspect of the terminal tracheal box is represented in fig. 2.

"Fig. 1 gives a front view of the trachea, which is seen to be considerably and fusiformly dilated in its middle part, in very much the same way as in *Fuligula rufina*, *F. marila*, *Nyroca leucophthalma*, *Clangula vulgaris*, and *Mergus serrator*<sup>1</sup>, except that in the last-named species the enlargement is situated somewhat nearer the mouth.

"In *F. rufina* the dilatation of the middle of the trachea is rather more considerable and more localized to the lower portion of the windpipe, whilst in *F. marila* it is more extended and not quite so considerable in breadth. In fact *F. nationi* is almost exactly intermediate between the two, tending, if at all, towards the latter species.

"In the South-American *Metopiana peposaca* the mid-tracheal dilatation is much more decided and more limited, forming a nearly globose cavity<sup>2</sup> like that in *Melanitta fusca* and *Clangula histrionica*."

<sup>1</sup> Vide Eyton, 'Monograph of the Anatidæ,' 1838, p. 63.

<sup>2</sup> See P. Z. S. 1868, p. 146, and 1875, p. 154.